

AMERICAN RECORDER.

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No. 561

Laws of the United States.

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to abolish the United States' Trading Establishments with the Indian Tribes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to cause the business of the United States' trading houses among Indian tribes, to be closed, and the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and of the factors, and sub-factors, to be settled; and, for that purpose, the President is hereby authorized to select, from among the Indian agents, or others, a competent number of fit and suitable persons, to be and appear at the office of Indian Trade in George town, in the District of Columbia, and at each of the trading houses established among Indian tribes, on or before the third day of June next, or as soon thereafter as can conveniently be done, to demand and receive of and from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and of the respective factors, and sub-factors, all the goods, wares, and merchandise, furs, peltries, evidences of debt, and property and effects of every kind, which may be in their power or possession, by virtue of their respective offices, and justly due and belonging to the United States; and the said agents, selected for the purpose aforesaid, shall be furnished with the copies of the latest quarterly returns of the said Superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, as rendered by them to them to the Treasury Department, and copies of any other papers in the said Department which will show what is, or ought to be due and coming to the United States, from the said office of Indian Trade in Georgetown, and from each of the trading houses established among Indians. And the persons so selected shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, in such sums as may be required by the President of the United States, for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined on them by the provisions of this act. And, from and after the third day of June next, the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with Indian tribes," shall be continued in force for the purposes only of enforcing all bonds, debts, contracts, demands, and rights, which may have arisen, and all penalties and punishments which may have been, or may be incurred, under the provisions of the said act, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Superintendent, factors, and sub-factors, at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be delivered over to the agents of the United States, under the provisions of this act, shall be placed at the disposition of the President of the United States, subject to his orders, towards satisfying or extinguishing the treaty obligations on the part of the United States, to keep up trading houses with the Indians; also, towards the payment of annuities due, or to become due, to Indian tribes; also, in making the customary presents to tribes or individuals in amity with the United States, and the surplus, if any, may be sold to the best advantage, under the orders of the President, and the proceeds paid over to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the furs, peltries, effects, and property, received under the first section of this act, shall be sold in the manner the President may direct; the debts due and owing shall be collected under his orders; and all the money received from these sources, and all that shall be received from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and from the factors, and sub-factors, shall be paid over, as fast as received, into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That such sums may be retained and applied under the orders of the President of the United States, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session of Congress, the President of the United States shall communicate to Congress the manner in which he shall have caused this act to be executed, showing the amount of moneys, furs, peltries, and other effects, and the amount and description of goods, wares, and merchandise, and the actual cash value thereof, received from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, and each of the factors and sub-factors, under the provisions of this act.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
May 6, 1822.—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to wit:

For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows viz:

For Fort Delaware, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Washington, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars.

For collecting materials for a fortification at Mobile Point, in the state of Alabama, fifty thousand dollars.

For the Rigolets and Chef Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars.

For collecting materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort St. Philip, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingencies and repairs of fortifications, twenty thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, viz:

For the preservation of the arms and other public property in store, including the hired workmen and purchase of paint, oil and other materials necessary for the purpose, eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To meet ordinary requisitions for army supplies, viz:

For paint and oil for the preservation of the guns and carriages in the fortifications, and for artificers' and ironing tools, six thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For the miscellaneous expenses at arsenals, forage for public horses, stationery, &c. two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For the reparation of defective arms, including the wages of armors, the purchase of iron, steel, coils, tools, &c. eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs of arsenals, one thousand dollars.

For the preservation of ammunition, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of outstanding claims which accrued in one thousand eight hundred and nineteen and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, at Pittsburgh, and not presented until eighteen hundred and twenty-one and unpaid for want of an appropriation applicable to the object, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arrearages in the War Department prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven, ninety thousand dollars.

For pay allowed by law to Indian agents, twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars.

For sub-agents eleven thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For presents to Indians, allowed by the law of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Indian Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficit of the appropriation of the last year, in the same, seventy thousand dollars.

For payment of a deficit in the appropriation for the Quartermaster General's Department, for eighteen hundred and twenty-one, seventy thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, twelve thousand dollars.

For constructing new roofs for the barracks at Carlisle, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Moore, and David Fore were successively presidents, eight hundred and forty dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Thomas C. Miller was president, one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For the payment of the expenses of the militia court martial in Pennsylvania, of which Colonel James Wood was president, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-four cents.

For the payment of the balance of the expenses of the militia court martial in the state of New York, of which Brigadier General Gerard Steediff was president, nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the balance of an appropriation made nineteen of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to defray the expenses of employing a brigade of militia being the amount thereof carried to the surplus fund, twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For replacing the like amount of appropriations made for the survey of certain ports and harbors, which has been carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For replacing the like amount appropriated to procure medals for officers of the army, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For replacing the like amount appropriated for the relief of Colonel William Lawrence, and others, carried to the surplus fund, the sum of one thousand four hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded at Chicago, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and seven dollars and ten cents.

For carrying into effect so much of the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation, in relation to the compensation due to the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and cession, concluded between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no money appropriated by this act, or by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," shall be advanced or paid to any person on any contract or to any officer who is in arrears to the United States, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable.

May 7, 1822.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury War, and Navy Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments," passed the eighth day of May, seventeen hundred and ninety-two; be second section of the act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," passed the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and hereby are, repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, on the day and year last aforesaid, all moneys which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the War and Navy Departments, shall, under the direction of the Secretaries of those Departments, respectively, be repaid into the Treasury and carried to the credit of the proper Department upon the books of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all moneys appropriated for the use of the War and Navy Departments, shall, from and after the day and year last aforesaid, be drawn from the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those Departments, respectively, countersigned by

the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and registered by the proper Auditor.

S. C. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, as is repugnant to the foregoing provisions, be, and is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

May 7, 1822.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT fixing the compensation of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the salary of two thousand dollars, heretofore allowed by law to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, there shall henceforth be allowed to the said Commissioner, a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars a year, to be paid quarterly, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall give bonds, with one or more sufficient sureties, in such sum and form as the President of the United States shall direct, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office: Provided, that there shall not be placed in his hands, at any one time, a sum exceeding the penalty of the bond.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and to abolish the office of Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and of Superintendent, and for the appointment of one Commissioner for the Public Buildings," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, which said section fixed the salary of the said Commissioner at two thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

May 7, 1822.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to relieve the people of Florida from the operation of certain ordinances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an ordinance numbered three made and passed on the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, by Major General Andrew Jackson, Governor of the provinces of the Floridas, entitled "An ordinance providing for the naturalization of the inhabitants of the ceded territory;" and an ordinance passed by the city council of St. Augustine, on the seveneenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, imposing and laying certain taxes on the inhabitants, and all other laws, ordinances, or resolves, so far as they enforce or confirm the same, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall attempt to enforce any of said laws, ordinances, or resolves by demanding and receiving any tax, imposition, or assessment, authorized or prescribed thereby, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, either or both of said punishments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall, in such manner and under such regulations as he may direct and prescribe, cause to be refunded to any person any sum of money which he may have paid under or by virtue of either of said laws, ordinances, or resolves.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

May 7, 1822.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to repeal the fourteenth section of "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

May 7, 1822.
(Signed as above.)



WASHINGTON, N C

FRIDAY JUNE 14, 1822.

The late mails have furnished but little intelligence of an interesting nature.

An arrival from France at New York brings Paris dates to 29th April.

A letter from Havre said to be from a house of the first respectability states that an express had just arrived at that place from Paris, bringing the intelligence that all negotiations between Russia and Turkey had broken off and WAR WAS INEVITABLE. The French funds it is added had fallen considerably. A few days more must terminate our doubts.

The Franklin 74 has arrived at Valparaiso in the Pacific Ocean.

A French Frigate has recently been wrecked on the Isle of Sable.

The British Frigate Tribune and American Frigate Macedonian have lately been some time in company in the port of Havana. The most perfect harmony is said to have subsisted between the officers of the two ships until the evening before the Tribune's departure, when some differences occurred which probably would have resulted in duels but for the sailing of the British ship.

William Porter was executed at Wilmington on the 31st ult. for burglary. He exhibited much composure, and became reconciled to his fate—looking with confidence to another world, to receive that pardon, his crime had forbid his expecting here.

The Honorable Mr. Forsythe, the American minister to the Court of Madrid and family, are passengers in the Amity, from Liverpool.

Our information relative to the growing crops in the south west and southern section of the state, are also unfavorable, and probably will not yield, this year, half a crop. *Pet. R-p.*

Expensive Jail limits.—An act has passed the Legislature of Kentucky, enlarging the prison bounds to the full extent of each country.

In the last seven years, the London Times has paid the enormous amount of £300,587. 6s to the British government for stamps and advertisement duty. "The Queen's trial" say the editors, a prodigious monument of the wickedness and folly of the British Government, which we exerted ourselves in every way possible to expose—gave us an astonishing lift in the year 1820: in that year we paid to Government for The Times journal, upwards of fifty five thousand pounds."

The next Cabinet.—As the people of this country may feel some anxiety to know under what auspices they are likely to be ruled during the reign of President Calhoun, the following statement of the next cabinet or ministry, is submitted for their consideration. Mr. Lowndes, (if he will relinquish his pretensions by the presidency and exert his influence in favor of Mr. Calhoun) to be Secretary of State—Mr. McDuffin to be Secretary of War—Mr. T. J. Rogers of Pennsylvania to be Secretary of the Navy—and Mr. Sterling of New York, to be Attorney General.

Washington Gazette.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It has been decided in the Circuit Court of the United States by Judge Johnson, that the importer of goods, who has lodged bonds of third parties for payment of the duties, is not liable to be sued for recovery of these duties.—It is said that Judge Story holds a different opinion on the subject. *N. T. Spectator.*

DR. ERICH BOLLMAN, well known as the companion of our countryman Huger, in his attempt to rescue La Fayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, died at Jamaica on the 9th of December last. He was the writer of several able pieces on political economy—a man of a strong mind and adventurous spirit.

CHAIN CABLES. In a late storm at the Texel, it appears that every chain cable parted, and that most of the vessels which had no others to depend upon, went ashore; but those which had hemp cables were generally saved—so says the report. If true, we suspect that the chain cables were made out of the half wrought and brittle British iron.

An intelligent gentleman, whose means of information (from his sailing in the Havana trade) are very extensive, informs us that the pirates who commit depredation on the commerce of all nations, in the immediate vicinity of Cuba are protected and fired out by some of the planters of that island. The numerous little creeks which run up from the coast into the adjacent plantations afford them favorable opportunities of making their escape when pursued. Our informant mentioned to us an instance of a vessel being robbed off the coast by a piratical cruiser, who immediately proceeded up one of these creeks to a neighboring plantation and landed part of his goods there. The police of the port of Havana is stated by him to be tolerably active in their proceedings against these villains, as they have several armed gun boats at the entrance of the harbor, which overhauled every vessel bound out, and should the papers of any one of them be found deficient he is ordered back. A list of all the crew and passengers of outward bound vessels, must be handed to these gun boats, and on the vessels' return, if any of their crew be missing a good account must be given of what has become of them, otherwise the remainder are sent to the Moro.—*Phil. Freeman's Journal.*

Another Dreadful Shipwreck.

The Liverpool papers of May 1st, contain the account of the loss of H. M. Ship Confidence, with all her crew, consisting of 132 men. This melancholy event took place near the spot where the Albion was cast away.

The same paper contains the loss of the Esther, and Sandwich Packet. These vessels were lost on the night of the 1st April.—The Esther was laden with cotton and rice; she was from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, out 5 weeks. The Captain, two mates, and five hands perished. The survivors names are Peter Grouswater, John Quinn, Peter Patterson, Charles Anderson and Edward Leeson. Cargo lost.—Every person on board the Sandwich Packet perished.

A grand eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 24th February, which continued with much abatement, until the 27th. The concourse of people, natives and foreigners, assembled to witness it, was immense. One of the visitors, whose curiosity led him to the very verge of the grand crater, thus describes the scene: "the coup d'oeil was terrifically sublime; the flames rushed out of the mouth and threw themselves in the air in a broad body of elevation of at least a hundred feet, while many of the fiery stones flew up twice that height; the flames fell back into the mouth, and then burst out again, as though impelled by a fresh impulse like the blast of a bellows; in the descent some of the stones and lumps of cinder returned into the mouth, but the greater part fell outside of the flames, like the jet of a fountain." An Austrian officer standing on the ridge of the cone, was killed by a stone striking him on the forehead.

Department of State, 7th June, 1822.

Authentic intelligence has been received at this department, that the King of Holland, by a decree of the 20th of March last, has ordered that the charge for pilotage shall be the same on American and Dutch vessels within his states, and the restitution shall be made to the parties of all monies that have been paid on account of the late additional imposition.

This notice is published for the information of all such as may be interested. *Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK JUNE 1.

We understand there are private accounts from Washington, which state that another interruption has occurred in the negotiations relative to a Commercial Treaty with France. We are not informed of the nature of the difficulty.—Mr. De Neuville, the French minister, is stated to be so much indisposed that he is unable to attend to business. *Mer. Adv.*

The Wife rules the roost.

In certain parts of Southern Africa, according to Mr. Campbell, the male of particular kinds of birds alone builds the nest. When he has finished the work, it is examined by the female; should it not please her, she tears it to pieces and her obedient mate builds another.

New fashionable Pantalons.—A writer in the Georgetown Metropolitan states, that "Our merchant tailors have resorted from Philadelphia, with a 'new kick,' as it is termed by the dressing gentry, which consists of tight pantaloons, made to fit the skin; thus as the season approaches, which above all others, loose drapery adapted to this frightful innovation is attempted to be introduced."

This mutation of fashion, it seems, has alarmed some of the worshippers of that goddess of notions.—The ancient and honorable families of the Sheep-shanks, Spindle-shanks, Bandy-legs, Bow-legs, Knock-knees, Sharp-shins, &c. &c. have taken arms against this innovation. They say

that such ligaments are more inconvenient and scarcely less indecent, than the fashion which immediately preceded the wearing of fig leaves, when Adam and Eve were leaders in the *beau monde*. That to pinch and pinion with tight inexpressible a rational and innocent body, being in the United States, is contrary to the inexpressible rights of freemen, which guarantee the uninterrupted enjoyment of limbs as well as life, proper y. reputation, &c.—*Bellows Falls Intel.*

The Jesuits, who, in the last century in Europe, attracted the attention of the different governments, and were expelled in various countries, are, it appears, reviving in Austria, France and other countries, and meet with the countenance and support of the royal authorities. In Austria they have obtained nearly the monopoly of education. In France they are in considerable activity. It is stated, that for the purpose of restoring the ancient superstition, missionaries have traversed all the provinces of France, as if France were a heathen land, preaching conversion, and planting the cross. In some places they even bearded the authorities and threatened them with dismissal, if they opposed their views. They appeared in Paris, and took up their station in one of the principal churches, addressing the Parisians as heathens. The working of miracles, the efficacy of reliques, and every part of the old system which requires the most abject surrender of the understanding, are the themes of their discourse. The peers, and old women who patronize them openly declare against the instruction of the people, and look upon a Lancasterian school as a seminary of perdition. These missionaries are said to be warmly patronized by the French princes and ultras.

Frank. Gas.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In your last paper I saw a cure for the Bots, or as they are commonly called, the Grubs, in Horses. It may be very correct; but having learnt from the late Mr. Craven, of this city, a much more simple, and perhaps as effectual a cure, I offer it for publication. He stated, that on a visit to Edenton, he could not procure for his horse any other food than cut oats. The horse having been accustomed to be fed on corn and fodder, he feared that he would not be able to support himself on cut oats. A few days after he arrived, the hostler requested him to go to the stable. When there, he found his horse had passed a large quantity of grub worms, and every day while he stayed, he continued to pass them in a reduced quantity, so that he believed that his horse was preserved by this excellent food.

POOR RICHARD.

N. B. Western waggoners, who are in the habit of feeding their horses on cut straw and meal, say they seldom die of the bots.

The late Austin Curtils, of Halifax, who was known as the first horse keeper in the State, asserted that human urine was the most certain remedy to remove grubs—by drenching with urine, and after some time giving a strong purgative.

CLOUDS BREAKING.

A priest on the Roman Catholic Church in France, has lately published a valuable work, entitled, "The Bible, not for Priests only, but for Kings and People.—By a Priest, not Roman Catholic, but Christian Catholic." A Protestant religious periodical Magazine is published at Paris, and the No. for February last, contains a review of this work. The French reviewer speaks in high terms of the bold and decided manner in which the author of this treatise censures the priesthood of the Roman Church. "He rises with power against those men who pretend to serve God, and yet oppose the progress of his word; he convicts them of the greatest ignorance, or accuses them of knavery, justly comparing them to the pagan priests of the mysteries of Egypt; having one doctrine for the people, and another for themselves."

"To permit the people to read the Bible is to show them how basely they have been deceived; is to furnish them light, whilst their leaders subsist only by favour of darkness. In like manner, Pope-pius IV. Sixtus V. Clement VIII, Julius III. Urban VIII. and Innocent XI, have all interdicted the perusal of the Bible by the laity; and we regret to add, that Pius VII. has imitated their example, not recollecting that Gregory the Great, who bore the mitre before him, said, that 'people of the least information can read and understand the Bible;' and that St. Peter, whose successor he pretends to be, wrote epistles to the churches of his time, undoubtedly intending that they should be read." "To how many things of which the Bible makes no mention, are we Catholics exposed!"

It would be well, indeed, for all Protestants, as well as Catholics, to examine the practices to which they have been attached, and which they have considered sa-

cred, and to relinquish all those which have no better foundation than tradition.—*Christian Watchman.*

From Degrand's Weekly Report. FRENCH TREATY.

I have it from what I deem an unquestionable source, that the leading points have been agreed upon at Washington. The treaty will probably be for eighteen months, on terms of reciprocal equality. P. P. F. DEGRAND.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 4. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Six Brothers, from Havre the Editors of the Gazette have received Paris papers to the 1st ultimo. By the extracts which we this day make, it will be seen that the situation of affairs between Russia and the Porte had taken another turn for the worse—at least, said the stock jobbers.

A letter dated at Havre on the 1st of May, from a house of the first respectability, is received by the Six Brothers, which states that an express had just arrived from Paris, stating that all negotiations had broken off, and that War was considered inevitable.—The French Funds had fallen considerably.

Extract of a letter from Havre, April 30.

"The supplies of cotton are still pressing large, being on the 1st, inst. 24,132 bales of which 17644 of the growth of the United States, against 13255, at the same period last year. We are however, in hopes you will not be alarmed by the high prices, and the unfavorable accounts from this quarter, will have caused a great falling-off in shipments from your side, and that our stock will gradually decrease till fall. Uplands are selling at 27. to 30. superior lots might obtain 30 1/2 a 31, but we have hardly any such."

"Pot and pearl ashes are in great request and rising, 35f. have been paid for pots, and 57 for pearls. We would not be surprised at a further advance of 3 to 4f."

"Indigo is lower. A very fine lot could not obtain above 14f 50. duty paid. S. Domingo coffee, in entrepot, is at 26, and Havana 27 to 31. Green coffee is very scarce."

Souchong tea is in good request, and has been sold at 46 1/2 to 48 1/2, in entrepot. This last price is asked, and the first offered for a small lot remaining in the market. Hy-on tea is at 3 70, in entrepot; 71 1/2 have been refused for imperial and gun powder in caddies of 6 to 12 lbs, and for those of 1 and 2 lbs."

St. Petersburg, April 2.

M. le Baron de Strogonoff and the persons attached to his embassy are very busy here—they continue to keep up a diplomatic correspondence concerning the affairs of our court with the Porte. By the interposition of the Ambassadors of France, Austria and England, the Porte expects to renew immediately its ancient relations with Russia.

By the new tariff, green cloths, white and black do. refined sugar, iron, and brass ware, all cotton goods, woollens and printed cottons are prohibited. The duties on fine cloths and other colors, and on iron in bottles are increased, and also on brass sugar. Petersburg and Peigu are kept open for the importation of merchandise; all the other ports and custom houses are shut. The tariff will go in operation 1st May.

The Hon. George Washington Erskine, Esq. late American Minister at the Court of Madrid, has arrived in the Six Brothers.

PARIS, April 29.

Letters from Vienna announce the receipt of intelligence from Constantinople of such an important nature that their contents were immediately laid before the Emperor. It is added that the Chancellor of Foreign Affairs immediately despatched Extraordinary Couriers, to Berlin, London and Paris. After the departure of the Couriers, it was reported at Vienna that negotiations with the Porte were at an end, and that war was inevitable.

It is said that the Duke Decazes is about going to Denmark, and that Baron Pasquier is charged with a mission to Italy.

It is also stated that an extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived at the Austrian Ambassador's at Paris, yesterday morning, and brought the intelligence that M. de Lutzow, Austrian Intendant at Constantinople, was to return to Vienna the 21st April. M. de Tatischeff left Constantinople the 19th. This intelligence has produced a sensible effect on the public funds, which have been on the decline since the opening of the Exchange.

NOVEL MODE OF SALUTATION.

When the discovery ships under Capt. Ross and Pary approached the land of Baffin's Bay, numbers of the natives went out amusing themselves in their sledges on an immense field of ice, which stretched far into the ocean. On observing the vessels (never having seen such formidable bodies moving upon the waters before) they hastily concluded that they were terrible ponduscript creatures coming to devour them, and instantly the whole grobe scampered off towards the shore. The Commodore

dispatched for them. had got as would per which the surveyed it simultaneous led their no tation pra Saccheus his nose in and restore curiosity to rious article ed. In the glory, in C tives, their pourtrage fan as ic bcribed with One night who had ju some frien their nose Baffin's B tion excite and more companies high you, lowed by a ging of noon all these



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anxious to have a conference with them, dispatched Saccheus, the Esquimaux, armed and alone. When he had got as near them as a chasm in the ice would permit, he threw across a knife, which the natives picked up, and having surveyed it for a moment, they set up a simultaneous shout of *high yaw*, and pulled their noses, this being the mode of salutation practised in that remote country. Saccheus showed *high yaw* and pulled his nose in return. This allayed their fears and restored their confidence. and, their curiosity being excited by presents of various articles, a friendly intercourse followed. In the Panorama of the Frozen Regions, in George Square London, the natives, their dogs and ledges are accurately portrayed, and a he same time, this fan as ic polar fashion of greeting is described with great animation and effect. One night some "fellows of infinite jest," who had just left the Rounda, on meeting some friends, shouted *high yaw*, and pulled their noses in imitation of the natives of Baffin's Bay.—This novel mode of salutation excited much mirth, became more and more popular, and now when merry companies meet, the first exclamation is *high yaw*, which is of course instantly followed by a general and affectionate jiggling of noses, to the great amusement of all.



Marine News.

From the Reading Room Books

ARRIVED

June 11th, Schr New Sophronia, Rich Boston 8 days ballast;
Schr. Sophronia, Doler, Boston 10 days ballast.
Sloop Union, Hopkins, Baltimore 8 days
Flour to R. Grist.
CLEARED.
June 11th, Schr Gen. Jackson, Cook, Boston, Naval store and Cotton by J. S. Homes
12th, Schr. Nancy, Luther, New York Naval Stores.

Wholesale Prices Current.

(CORRECT D WEEKLY)

ARTICLES.	FROM D. C.	D. C.	MARKS
Bacon	lb.	7	9
Butter	lb.	20	do
Bees-Wax	gal.	33	do
BRANDY, French	gal.	2 25	3 50
do. Apple	do.	50	do
do. Peach	do.	1	do
Corn	bush.	80	do
Meal	do.	80	90
Peas, White	do.	60	65
do. Red	do.	60	65
Cotton	lb.	13	do
Cheese	do.	30	32
Cordage	do.	14	15
Flour	bbl.	7 50	8
Flax-Seed	bush.	do	do
Giz, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50
do. Country	do.	45	50
Pine Scantling	M.	6	8
Plank	do.	8	do
Floor Boards	do.	14	do
Shingles, 22 inch	do.	1 40	1 50
STAVES,	do.	do	do
W. O. hhd.	do.	14	do
R. O. do. rough	do.	8	do
do. W. O. bbl.	do.	7	8
HEADING,	do.	do	do
W. O. hhd.	do.	16	do
Lard	lb.	8	9
Leather, Sole	do.	28	do
Molasses	gal.	44	46
NAVAL STORES	do.	do	do
Tar	bbl.	1	do
Pitch	do.	1 30	1 35
Rosin	do.	1 10	do
Turpentine	do.	1 40	1 50
do. Spirits	gal.	40	45
Rice	cwt.	3 50	do
Pork	bbl.	9	12 50
Beef	do.	do	do
Java, Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 30
do. W. I.	do.	70	75
do. American	do.	40	42
Guzr, Allum	bush.	70	do
do. Fine	do.	70	do
OSAR, Loaf	lb.	18	20
do. Brown	do.	16	do
do. Lump	do.	10	12
Tobacco	do.	do	do
Manufactured,	cwt.	8	15
do. Leaf	do.	4	5
Whiskey	gal.	40	do
Wheat	bush.	do	do

Lost or Stolen.

A CHAIN DOG COLLAR, made of steel, with a brass plate, on which the owner's name was engraved, who will thank the finder, if lost, to return it him. If stolen, five dollars will be paid on receiving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the thief.
Apply to THE PRINTER.
June 7, 1822.—1w.

State of North-Carolina,
Beaufort County.

John Gray Blount vs. Cicero Woodard.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT returned before me by Samuel W. Lucas one of the Constables of said County, "levied on 300 acres land more or less adjoining the lands of Charles Oden and others subject to older levies and on a track of land containing about 300 acres in the great fork adjoining the lands of Abalum Alligood and others also on one negro woman by the name of Silvy the property of the defendant." This is therefore to give notice that I have said the proceeding in this suit agreeable to law for the space of thirty days, at the expiration of which time if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against him.

BENJ. WILLIAMS, J. P.
Washington, June 12 1822—4 361.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Beaufort County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term A. D. 1822.

Original Attachment.

Isiah Woodard, & Daniel King, vs. John B. Tremere & Ephriem Milton.
IT appearing to the Court, that the said John B. Tremere and Ephriem Milton are inhabitants of another Government it is ordered that the Publication be made for two months successively, in the "American Recorder" N. w. paper printed in the Town of Washington, that unless the said defendants shall appear at the next term, to be held on the Monday next before the last Monday in August next and replevy and plead, the said plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to Judgment by default.

THOMAS MAW, Clk.
Washington, June 14, 1822—2m361.

State of North-Carolina,
Beaufort County.

Samuel Collins vs. Cherry Ball.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT returned before me by Samuel W. Lucas one of the Constables of said County, "levied on one horse," the property of the defendant. This is therefore to give notice that I have said the proceedings in this suit for the space of thirty days agreeable to law, and at the expiration of which, if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against him.

R. H. BONNER, J. P.
Washington, May 23, 1822—4w358.

Notice.

THE Subscriber about making a Voyage to the West Indies—wishes those to whom he is indebted to call on him for the purpose of making an arrangement, and those who are indebted to him will please to settle with his authorized agent who he will leave here for that purpose.

J. WHEELER J.
June 13th, 1822—1361

Notice.

THE Subscriber at the last County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Arthur Bailey, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated by the time limited by law, or they will be barred according to Act of Assembly—and all persons owing the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT SPIER, Admr.
May 28, 1822—3w359.

Notice.

THAT on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, there will be sold on a credit of six months, at the dwelling house of Arthur Bailey, dec'd. the perishable property of said dec'd. consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and his interest in two negroes—the purchaser giving Note with approved security before the property is delivered.

ROBERT SPIER Admr.
May 28, 1822—3w359.

Lost or mislaid.

ONE Receipt against Schr. Joseph, for Fifty-seven dollars, some cents;—and three Orders drawn on the subscriber for pilotage of said schooner, signed by Consider Glass. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber at Capt. Gallaghers Tavern, and a suitable reward will be given, by B. HOMES, Jr.

June 7, 1822.—1360.
P. S. Likewise a receipt for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, dated Dec. 19, 1822, drawn by the above named C. Glass.

A good cook & washer.

A Likely negro woman and two children of good character and family, for sale, reasonably.
Enquire of the PRINTER.
June 7, 1822.—1360

Washington Academy.

THE Semi-annual Examination of the students in this Academy will commence on Monday the 24th inst. and close on Wednesday following. The citizens of Washington, the patrons of the Institution, and the friends of learning generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
The exercises of the Academy, will be resumed on Monday the 1st proximo.
Washington, N. C.
June 7th 1822. } R. GRIST, Sec'y.
3w360

Advertisement.

ON Saturday last the subscriber purchased from a man who called himself James Trott a sail Boat, which from the low price demanded for her, induces him to suppose, might possibly have been stolen—fearing lest this supposition is founded in fact, the subscriber deems it prudent to thus publicly advertise her—requesting the owner, if stolen, to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her. Should no claimant appear in a proper time, she will be exposed to sale.
Description—she is about 16 feet long, white bottom, green thoughts, her keel shod with a bar of iron, black waist and her mast secured to the thought by an iron clasp.
GEORGE H. CONGLETON.
Washington, N. C. May 27, 1822—3:359

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a handsome assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
All which, he flatters himself can be afforded as low, as such articles can be had in the town of Washington—for Cash or Barter.
JOHN AKENFORD.
Water Street, May 21, 1822—1358

Abner Burbank,

Has just received in addition to his former assortment of Groceries the following articles which he will sell cheap for cash or barter—viz:
12 Hhds N. Y. Rum
2 bbls do.
5 Hhds W. I. Rum,
4 do. Molasses,
2 do. Sugar,
1 Hhd C. Coffee,
20 bbls Philadelphia Superfine Flour,
10 do. do. Fine do.
April.—1354.

Dr. William Magimpsey

HAS again commenced the practice of Physic in this place; and hopes by his persevering attention to merit the encouragement of his friends and acquaintance. His charges will be less than they have ever been in this town or vicinity. He will attend all obstetrical cases in the town of Washington at the low price of ten dollars, if first called in, without any regard to the length of time.—In the country the same, but with an additional charge, in proportion to the distance.—He wishes to get a young man of good education, to study—he would here have an opportunity to understand the elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Surgery, the theory and practice of Physic, &c.—Conditions would be easy.
He will be found at his Shop opposite Mr John G. Blounts.
Washington, May 29, 1822—1f359.

Doctors Felfair & Freeman

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which, with their former Stock, makes a complete and extensive assortment; and they can in future supply Country Practitioners and Families with any quantity at a low rate. In addition to the articles usually kept on hand, they have received Patent Medicines, Soda Powders, Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Perfumes of various kinds, Antique hair Oil, Lip Salve, &c.
They are ready at all times, to attend those who may call or send for them either in Town or Country—one or the other can always be found at their Shop (next door to Capt. Gallaghers Tavern) or at their dwellings. Their charges in all cases, will be regulated by the usual rates in this place.—They are prepared with a complete set of Dentists Instruments to clean, file, plug or extract teeth.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause lands to be offered to sale:
Therefore, I, James MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of
Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line
17 and 18, in ranges 1 to 9, west do.
At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of
Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line
11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4 do.
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of
Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line
11, in range 7, do.
At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of
Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, in range 14, west of 2d do.
8 and 9 12 and 13 do.
At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of
Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
10 11 12 & 13, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.
At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of
Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
14 15 16 & 17, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.
At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of
Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line
18 19 20 & 21, in ranges 13 & 14 west of 2d principal meridian line
18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do
18 11, do do
17 18 19 and 20 10, do do
At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of
Townships 13 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 1 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line
At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, for the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:
On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:
Townships 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 & 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line
1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do
1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do
12 5 do
1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 & 20 1, west do
On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:
Townships 1 2 18 19 and 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line
1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do
1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do
1 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do
1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 6 do
13 and 18 8 do
On the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:
Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 13 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, range 7, west of 5th meridian line
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 6 do
16 17 18 19 and 20 4 do
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 9 do
19 10 do
On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:
Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 & 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, in range 11 do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 13 do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do
3 4 5 6 7 & 8 14 do
4 5 and 7 15 do
5 6 and 7 16 do
8 17 do
Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.
The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.
JAMES MONROE
By the President:
JOSIAH MEYER,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Ma. McWilliams. The following effusion is from the pen of a gentleman who is as unique in life, as his lines are *sui generis*. Although I have no acquaintance with the author, I am assured they are an *Impromptu*; and to those who are acquainted with the *embryo* characters alluded to, an insertion of the stanzas will prove interesting, and be read with pleasure.

CLIO.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

When seated near the elbow chair,
With feet upon a stool,
I took the liberty to stare
And gaze around the school.

The Teacher's management was new,
From A, B, C, to Greek,
His method and his manner too
Were perfectly "Unique."

Who charm'd, me most perhaps 't would be
Invidious to tell,
Indeed, 't will be a task to me,
They charm'd me all so well.

Ye little smiling happy throng,
Let no envious passion stir,
The highest praises do belong,
To manly L—r.

Deny not to the child of fame,
The merit all confess;
I do not recollect his name,
They call him "little Jess."

If education be a prize,
Then strive the prize to win;
In every branch exalted rise,
Eclipse young master Q—n.

I saw a face strong mark'd with sense,
I watch'd it now and then,
His brow beam'd bright intelligence,
I think his name was Ben.

With Argus eye, I strove to see,
Who claim'd the higher honor,
A Miss who was unknown to me,
Or the mild Miss B—r.

Who pleased me most I will declare,
'Mong all the cherub faces;
It was the Miss with genius rare,
The GRACE of all "the graces."

The pleasure's on my memory yet,
The pleasure of that day,
I'm sure I never can forget
The "little Doctor C—y!"

FOR THE RECORDER.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

By arts unknown, unessay'd before,
To shed instruction o'er a sinking land,
Of ignorance, the labyrinth explore,
And lead to knowledge with a liberal hand.

Whence down'd the thought?—from heaven
Itself it came,
And future ages shall its power confess;
Crowds yet unborn, its virtues shall proclaim,
And tongues yet silent, its kind influence bless.

Spirit of purest love! with ardent eyes,
We mark where first that sacred influence springs;
Arm'd with celestial power o'er earth it flies,
Benignly flies—with "healing on its wings."

This is our moral system—this appears
Another planet; and in time shall shine
The world's chief wonder, when progressive years,
With growing zeal, shall perfect the design.

Him no enthusiast's hasty zeal shall praise;
But steady judgment, and reflection cool,
To him shall vote the never-fading bays,
Who urg'd, who plann'd, who form'd the SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BOUDINOT.

PLEASURE ON EARTH.

If there be a pleasure on earth which
Angels cannot enjoy, and which they might
Almost envy man the possession of, it is
The power of relieving distress. If there
Be a pain which devils might pity man for
Enduring it is the death-bed reflection that
We possessed the power of doing good, but
That we have abused and perverted it to
Purposes of ill.

CURE FOR THE BOTS:

A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given
to horses, regularly with their water
or food, for three or four days, night and
morning, will completely expel the bots.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Great as are the blessings which the world has received from the sacred word, we look for still greater. Prophecy assures us, that the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth. And what is to produce this glorious event? Faithful Missionaries will be raised up, and they shall take the written word and give it to the nations, and the work will be done.

The movements of the providence of God, which have taken place in our own days, announce that this time is near at hand. Desolating judgments have been inflicted on the anti-christian world, and amidst these distractions and tumults of the nations, christians have been filled with an unusual zeal to spread the gospel. These exertions we confidently believe are closely connected with the bringing in of the millennium.

We have our part to bear in this most important work. The frontiers of our own country, and the rising empires of Mexico and South America, have demands upon us peculiarly strong. Our country too, is probably destined to take the lead in evangelizing the world.

While we feel the animating influence of these considerations, it is delightful to reflect that we are engaged in the best of causes, and with the best of men. Had we time to recite the blessed effects which have been already produced by the word of God, how would every tender sensibility of our souls be awakened, and our devout praises ascend to God, that he ever put it into the hearts of His people to distribute his word.

The following resolution was then proposed:

Resolved, That the Society are very much gratified at the choice, made by the Managers of the venerable John Jay, as the successor of their late lamented President, Dr. Boudinot, and at his kindly consenting to accept the appointment; & that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to their said President, for the excellent address, which, in his unavoidable absence, he has been good enough to transmit to the present meeting.

Rev. Mr. WATERMAN, from Bridgeport, observed, that in the few remarks which he should offer, he should admit the end for which God hath established his church, the means and motives which he has provided to assist and animate us in our exertions for its promotion. In that Holy Book which we receive as our inflexible guide, we are told that the leader of those apostate angels, who left their own habitation, succeeded in seducing the man of Paradise from his allegiance to his Creator, into a state of rebellion, enmity and death. A world was lost. The dominion which God entrusted to the first man, for himself and his posterity, he willfully surrendered to the Prince of Darkness. The mighty movement which this rebellion excited about the throne of the Eternal—the coming forth of the Son, the Lord of Hosts, in the form of a servant, to establish his kingdom in the midst of his enemies—all had for their end to destroy the works of the Devil—to recover the lost dominion—and in all this mighty labor to glorify the riches of the Grace of God. This is the eternal and devoted purpose that attracts every eye, and affects with awful impulse, the remotest habitation of the universe. For this Jehovah keeps his sleepless eye on his everlasting covenant—for this the Almighty Mediator stands touched with our infirmities, and clothed in a garment dipped in his own blood, at the right hand of God. For this the spirit moves his divine influence over the moral chaos of this apostate world. For this the Hosts of God descend from their lofty standing, and enter the warfare with Satan and his Angels. For this eternal purpose—to magnify the glory of his grace—God hath established Zion, and set her king upon his holy Hill—holding forth a sceptre of mercy over a dry sepulchral heap—saying to his prophets, "can these dry bones live?"—prophecy—and say, "come, O spirit, and breathe upon these slain." And here, Sir, said Mr. W. I pause with amazement at the wisdom and goodness of Jehovah, who has constituted his church as the medium through which he sheds the light of life, and pours his healing waters over the face of this benighted and polluted world. In the very nature that rebelled, the remedy is found. Through the agency of men God has appointed to communicate all the provisions of his salvation. The part assigned to the sanctified members of that body, of which Christ is the head, is of high and awful import. I ask, said Mr. W. is the sword of the spirit the work of reconciliation committed to them? Is the command exclusively directed to them, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." And is the provision limited to them, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Is it not, then, to his devoted people, that the King of Zion looks for the consummation of his victory over the Prince of Darkness. The warfare is for immortal souls; and shall the partakers of the glory of the

grace of Christ, sleep at their posts, and offer the destroyer to hold his usurped dominion, when by united efforts under the captain of salvation, their victory will be complete, and their triumph eternal? These were deep and awful questions of theology into which he would not obtrude; but in all our research into the scriptures, we nowhere find an intimation that any man can be saved unless the holy bread, the medicine of life, is communicated to him and the bible presses upon us the necessity of spreading and preaching the Gospel to all nations, no even excepting the Jews, who hold the scriptures in their hands. It is the command of Jesus, "Go"—and the promise "I am with you," is the certainty of success, and the grandeur and glory of the issue.—Do we ask for motives to animate us in the cause. On the banks of what river does not the herald of the cross tread? Through what valleys does he not traverse? Over what mountains does he not make his way? What island does he not visit? What language does he not speak? And to whom does he not carry the bread of life? The way is even now clear to open to every nation and tribe the Bible—a sovereign balm for the wounds of sin, in disclosing to them that kingdom which consists in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Shall we then faint or slumber while the world is awakening from the thralldom of Satan, and bursting the chains of darkness—while new and powerful allies are marching in the very van of our armies, and the inhabitants of the islands are burning the strong holds of the enemy—and all difficulties, like the waters of the Red Sea, are retiring to make way for the messengers of the Gospel.

"Haste, then, ye heralds, and with rapid wing,

Wide o'er the world the beams of glory fling;
Descend, O Prince of Peace, thy word bestow.

Cleanse heathen's souls from guilt and endless woe;

With all earth's myriads Israel's tribes unite,

And bid thy kingdom's glory spring to light,

The Gentile world no more in death shall mourn,

Nor female victims the infernal burn;

But waked, revived, by thy Almighty power,

All realms shall serve thee, & all hearts adore!"

H. KETCHUM, Esq. of New York. The wants and sufferings of our fellow creatures very properly excite in us feelings of pity, although it is inconceivable whence our most refined happiness would be derived, if there were no wants to relieve, no suffering to abate. The happiness of man springs out of his social relations, and is all in some way or other connected with benefits conferred or received. The feelings of gratitude which arise in the heart of a good man upon the reception of a benefit, warm and exhilarate him, but the most felicitous sensations are reserved for him who awards the benefit; "it is more blessed to give than to receive." We are apt to censure that economy which renders it necessary for the rich man to part with his substance for the relief of the destitute; but if any one will be at the trouble of analyzing his sensations of happiness and tracing them to their source, he will find that they are dependent upon this very economy. Let none therefore complain that he is called upon to give; his only concern should be to ascertain in what way his gifts will be productive of most service to mankind. But the motives which sometimes induce us to give are not commendable; the very fact of a man's ability to confer a favor, implies a superiority on his part, over the objects of his beneficence, the consciousness of which is flattering to the pride of human nature; the applause which they excite is also frequently the motive to actions apparently benevolent. If, sir the individual governed by motives of this description, would contribute to the support of commendable objects only, it would be of little consequence to mankind to investigate the character of his motives. But the misfortune is, that such a man as frequently contributes to support the wrong as the right, and when you receive his donation in aid of the most righteous cause, you have no security that he will not the very next day, or the very next hour, yield his substance in support of some plan which will utterly defeat your purpose. The man who in the bestowment of his alms, is governed by any other motive than the moral improvement of the recipient of those alms, ought not to be commended; and although all possible charity should be extended to such a man, though every one ought reluctantly to yield to the belief that his motives were less pure than his actions were apparently benevolent yet were it ascertained that he gave merely to gratify his pride, or to awaken the applause of mankind, the tongue should be palsied ere it moved in his praise.

In applying these remarks to those to whom this institution looks for support, I would not be understood to mean that a desire for the salvation of the human soul,

is the only laudable motive to the dissemination of the bible. No, sir, putting, for an instant out of view, the happiness or misery of a future state, there are benefits of a temporal and civil nature derivable from an acquaintance with the precepts of the bible, which render its dissemination of vast importance; to secure these benefits is an object worthy of any man's ambition.

Were we unacquainted with the scientific effects which have been produced in society through the medium of the bible, and from a knowledge of its contents should we suffer ourselves to speculate upon the probable consequences which would flow from this source, the conjecture would be an obvious one, that a book laying claim to such high authority, and making a declaration of facts and doctrines which, if true so intimately concern the happiness of mankind, would more than any thing else, awaken an interest in the human heart, and command the attention of the human mind; that it would excite the rational powers into action; that it would lead them to the investigation of moral truth, and if it did so, the result could not fail to be beneficial; for whatever prompts the mind of man to diligent investigation, whatever overcomes his natural aversion to mental exercise, and makes him a thinking being will promote his improvement, will advance his happiness. But, sir, it is unnecessary to prove by a course of abstract reasoning, what results would flow from the dissemination of the bible; the world is not destitute of experience on this subject. Since the appearance of our Saviour upon earth, it has seen the scriptures of truth locked up from the vulgar gaze, and it has witnessed the night of mental darkness which then covered the earth; it has also seen the dawn of that reformation which has already furnished a few of the nations with these scriptures, in language intelligible to their inhabitants, and is now sending them to every quarter of the globe. To dwell upon the effects that have already been produced by this reformation is unnecessary; we are all acquainted with them; our babes can recite them;—Knowledge has unfolded her ample stores; science has advanced—liberty has been promoted. Christendom is warring to adorn and eulogize the proud columns of British liberty. I would ask, sir, when the principles of that liberty, which had been before partially asserted, began to be practically sustained? Not till the translated bible was disseminated among the people. It is the testimony of the elegant historians of England, though not a believer in our faith, that the precious spark of liberty was kindled and preserved in that country by these early readers of the bible, and that to them alone the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution. Yes, for all that is useful in her scientific attainments, for all that is valuable to her political institutions, England is indebted to the influence of the Bible, and she is manifesting her sense of obligation by her supererogatory efforts to send this invaluable book to the destitute inhabitants of the earth.

But, Sir, are we less indebted than England to the influence of the Bible for the superior excellence of our institutions? Can we contemplate the privileges we enjoy; can we view those institutions which secure to us the blessings of civil liberty in a larger measure, than were before enjoyed by any people, without being thrilled with gratitude towards those who first planted the seeds of this liberty in our soil? And who were they? Have we forgotten the pilgrims who deserted country and home, who, in the face of difficulties the most formidable, and dangers the most appalling, sought the savage shores of America, that they might here in the wilderness plant the standard of the cross; that they might here exercise the freedom of opinion. No: the moral sublimity of their enterprises will rescue the memory of these progenitors of our liberty from oblivion; but let it never be forgotten that they derived their instruction and imbued their spirit from the Bible. Oh Sir, the christian who makes this book the guide of his faith and practice, must feel the elevation of the ground upon which he stands, when he is enabled to trace the finest effusion of genius, the mightiest efforts of the human mind, and the most valuable institutions in civil society to the influence of his religious—Yes, these are the blessings of religion, though no her boast; they are only the blessings "which she scatters by the way in her march to immortality."

(To be continued.)

TERMS.

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